was admitted by his own friends, including Mr' Humphrey Marshall, to be the signal of retreat. One thing is certain, if this alliance be not con-summated, it will not be the fault of the Southern

summated, it will not be the fault of the Southern Know Nothings, who like the wido ws in Don Juan, have been looking out of the windows ever since this siege commenced, and inquiring when the "ravishing would come on:" but of the Democrats who will not accept the proffered bargain.

Mr. Wa'ker, in defending the nationality of his party, disclosed the principles upon which it acted on the Speakership, and defined them to be as follows: Opposition to the revival of agitation on the subject of Slavery, in Congress or out of it: resistance to every attenuet to disturb existing resistance to every attempt to disturb existing laws respecting involuntary servitude, and com-mittal to vote for the admission of a State, formed out of the new Territories, whether applying with a Slave or a Free Constitution. These were the exact terms upon which the Southern Know-Nothings came to the support of Mr Fuller, and the design was to justify their votes for a Northern man by giving them publicity. Consequently, the Northern "Nationals" who supported Mr. Fuller are committed to these conditions, for they have known all along the extent and particulars of the negotiations which resulted in the concentra-tion on him. Several of them professed to be sorely disturbed by his development, but not a single man of that fragment of a party was ignhrant of the concession made by his vote to the peremp-tory and unqualified demands of the South. They may find it convenient to attempt to dodge the re-

may and it convenient to attempt to dodge the responsibility, but escape is impossible.

A running debate ensued after this demonstration, in which it was made apparent that the real cause of the defeat of the Democracy in Pennsylvania and other Free States in the Congressional elections, was owing to the overwhelming force of popular sentiment against the Nebraska Iniquity, and not from the peculiar potency of the "American" element, as was assumed and asserted in some quarters. Mr. Allison of Pa. enforced this view very ably in a hand to-hand encounter with his colleague, Mr. Jones, who glories in his National Democracy, and with Mr. Campbell, who had ignored it as the vital and overshadowing issue though admitting it to be an important sux-

Now that the House has launched into the broad sea of discussion, every member, little and large, must pull an oar, since every one regards his peculiar position as of momentous consequence to the nation. Temper is getting up like steam in a generator, and must find vent or explode. When this gas has been let off, the Union found still in a state of preservation, and the earth revolving or its old axis, some disposition toward the sugges of preservation, and the earth revolving on tions of common sense may be evinced. Uatil then there is no prospect of getting a Speaker.

The debate this morning demonstrated—what has long been apparent to all who would not obstinately and perversely close their eyes to the truth—that the only idea of "Nationality" enter-tained by the South is one prescribed by itself, and which recognizes the existence and extension of Slavery, in its length and breadth, as a cardinal feature in political affiliation. Every man must tee that mark or be denounced as sectional. No middle ground is tolerated. And to this complexion have our timid, time-serving, cringing despicable Northern "Nationals" come. They have kissed the rod that smote them, and even olory in the degradation.

After long and laborious and trying effort, the Democratic caucus of the Senate succeeded in nominating the editors of The Union as printers to that Chamber. Several of those who intend to oppose the nonination were purposely absent, so as not to be bound, even by implication, in this as not to be cound, even by implication, in this action. It is not to be disguised that a spirit of insubordination begins to show itself among the majority, which would get some countenance from our friends if it were not well known that personal griefs rather then political repentance are the real causes of the present alienation. Neither Repub-licans nor Whigs—if there be such relies left—have anything to gain by coalescing with a disappointed fragment of the Democracy under the special lead of ultra Slavery managers, and who would be the first, as was proved in the last experiment of electing The Sentinel, to vilify every Free-State Senator who was deluded enough to give his vote under erroneous persuasions to such a con-cern. A felly like that can hardly be repeated but it may be well to guard against a thoughtless lapse now. Let us have a downright and barefaced opponent. like The Union, rather than one that may temperize for an object, and tae which being gained, could visit with the foulest ingrati-tude those to whose charity and importuned indulgence its dail; bread was due.

The Nicaraguan Minister that would be, has turned up here, but not within hailing distance of the Department of State. He seems to have an instinct that Gov. Marcy is not exactly his man, and that in the matter of diplomatic recognition, he has not much to expect. Perhaps he is not fer wrong. In order to give consequence to his affected station, he gazettes himself with a retinue of servants, but forgets to announce whether they are of the same complexion with those which Mr. Wheeler intended to transport under the seal of the Legation-like some other revolutionary mater we wot of to Nicaragua. M.r French had as well go back and join Brigadier-General Walker,

since Cæsar needs assistance.

They are very mum here about Gov. Shannou's military movements. The mails have got into a fashion of interrupting his correspondence, so that the precise state of facts cannot be ascertained, to cial intervention in the military line The probability is he and his friends in Missouri will have to fight it out themselves, if they are disposed to hear the music of Sharp's rifles; for it is a little doubtful if aid and comfort will be sent, according to the summary requisition. Gov. Shannon performed in farce once in Mexico, but now he is twing translating. Kannas. It may turn now he is trying tragedy in Kansas. It may turn out like the Irishman's gun more dangerous in its recoil than in its discharge.

### THE LATEST NEWS, RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

DOINGS OF THE HOUSE. Etharis, Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1855.

A glorious day's work in the House to-day. Peres; Ivania Fuller placed himself square on the Southern American platform. He had opposed the Nebraska bill only as he opposed all Slavery agitation. He invited questions, when Mr. Sage asked if he would now vote to restore the Missouri restriction. Mr Fuller said he would act on that question when it came up. Pennsylvania Todd said he bad formerly voted for Mr. Fuller, but had he understood him to stand on this platform, his right arm should have withered ere he would have cast such a vote. Onio Bull said he too had voted

for Mr. Puller under missppretension. He should now vote for Mr. Bunks. New-York Whitney made a thoroughly Southern American speech. Kentucky Campbell bored the House extensively in glorifying Southern Americanism, as the vote was waiting to be declared. Peansylvania Edie crew off from Mr. Fulier, but voted for Ohio Campbell. New-York Edwards voted for Mr. Banks. Bayard Clarke and Haven stuck to Mr. Puller. Our friends were greatly encouraged by the effect of Mr. Fuller's speech. Banks's vote was one hundred and six, with New-York Bennett and I think one more Banks man absent. I hope the House will soon resolve to sit and ballot with-

Ppeaker is chosen. THE SENATE PRINTER.

out adjournment or speeches from our side till a

From Another Correspondent:
WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855. The Senate Democratic osucus to-day resolved to postpone the election of Printer to the 24 of

January. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Dr.

Blake as Commissioner of Public Buildings in this District, and of Mr. Wise as Secretary of Legation

#### XXXIVTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE .... WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1855. Mr. CLAYTON presented memorials praying for indemnity for French spoiations prior to 1800. He proposed only to say now that he should call up the subject and address he Sanate on it. The President's veto message was received last session so late as to

veto message was received last session so late as to render it impossible for hi n to discuss it fully. He besieved the single idea upon which the whole of the message was precleated was an error of foct. It proceeded on the ground that claimants were pyid note the trea y of Louisians, 1803, but the records in the State Departments show not the fact. He would discuss the subject fully at a future day.

Messas, BRODHEAD and CRITTENDEN presented memorials from Naval officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. JONES (Tenn) submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of that Roard, and for the evidence on which they acted.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the subject should not be discussed in open session.

discussed in open session.

The resolution was then laid over, and after an Executive Session the Senate adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. THORINGTON withdraw his resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by plurality, as members desire a further vote viva voce, but said he would renew the proposition to day or to morrow.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Obio) said there were so nethings mentioned in the discussion yesterday which might eleate a disposition on his part to reply—particularly to Mr. Humprey Marchall, who would read out of the American organization every member of this body who has not come here with a padlock on his tongue.

This discussion he regarded as premature, but he was willing to meet the geutlemen agreeing with him as he did on the material points of Americanism, on the created to throw no obstacles in the way of an organization and hoped the Clerk would proceed to call the roll.

call the roll.

Cire—"Call the roll." "Call the roll."

The House then proceeded it vote, but before the result was announced Mr. McMULLEN inquired whether it was in order to move a call of the House. Some gentlemen were absent now, thinking the time would be occupied in debate. He did not know whether the last vote elected a Speaker or not. The Clerk said-No election this vote.

is colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL said be bad never had the slight-Mr. CAMPBEAL and he had never had the sight-est sympathy with the Free Soil herery. He and his party friends regard it as they do the "Rosinante" of Cervantes, namely, a long, lean, miserable jackass of a horse [laughter]. In the last canvass he was op-posed to the repeal of the Missouri line because he be-lieved agitating the question involved a mere abstrac-tion. If a bill was introduced to restore the line he

would be found in a solemn column with the Demo-cra's voting against it.

Mr. CAMPBELL (Pa.) asked his colleague whother

Mr. CAMPBELL (Pa.) asked his colleague whether he was not elected as an Anti-Nebraska man.

Mr. BARCLAY repied he was regularly nominated as the Democratic candidate, and was opposed as much to the restoration of the Missouri line as to its repeal, because the latter gave occasion for agitation to break down the Democratic party and damage the Union.

Mr. WHITNEY explained, and defended the legitimate principles of the American party at the North.

Mr. TRAFTON wished to refer to some other points laid down at the North [helding in his hand the Platform of the American party of Massachusetts].

Mr. WHITNEY inquired whether that was the platform of holters or of the legitimate party.

Mr. TRAFTON replied that the question was one difficult to answer, because geatlemen find it difficult not only to define the position of others but their own.

Mr. WHITNEY—s it the platform of the party which elected Gov. Gardner the second time, or that of the party voting for Rockwell?

of the party voting for Rockwell?

which elected Gov. Gardner the second time, or that of the party voting for Rockwell?

Mr TRAFFON—It is the platform of the Americans of Massachusetts, New Hampsbire, Maine and other Northern States.

[Cries of "Read it," "Read it."]

Mr. Trafton then read the presmble and resolutions, and they were decidedly in opposition to the 12th section of the Philadelphia platform, and avowed that the repose of the Union must be sought for by relieving the Government from all connection with and respectibility for American Stavery.

Mr. TRAFFON—As the gentleman is going to preach a sermon for the North, he ought to have a text [Laughter].

Mr WHITNEY said that platform belonged to the Free Soil party of Massachusetts, which had railied falsely under the banner of the American party. He asserted as his solemn conviction, that the South no more trained the violation of the public faith in the repeat of the Missouri line than the North. It was forced indirectly on the better judgment of the South, and the result is the signature of the Stavery question throughout the tone to elect a Speaker by ballot.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 213 to 7.

CADWALADER congrabulated the country

Mr. CADWALADER congra'ulated the country upon this condemnation of the secret principle relied on by the Know-Nothings.

Mr. FULLER (Penn) explained his position as being opposed to the further agitation of the Slavery question. If he had been in the last Congress he would have opposed the Territorial legislation, but he would not now vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and would admit Kansas with or without slavery. He was in favor of leaving that to the records of Kansas.

people of Kansas.

Mr. TODD said if he had known this before he

Mr. TODD said if he had known this before he would have suffered his right hand to wither before voting for Mr. Fuller.

Mr. KELLY replied to Mr. Whitney, saying that the basis of Know Nothingism in New York was Free-Soilism, and the Free-Soilism would not have elected so many members of Congress if it had not been for the divisions among the Democracy.

Several other gostlemen explained their positions.

Mesers. WALKER, LAKE, and READY expressed themselves satisfied with the position of Mr. Fuller.

themselves satisfied with the position of Mr. Fuller.

Mr. BALL disserted from the views expressed by
Mr. Fuller, and said, consequently, he should vote for

Mr. Fuller, and said, consequent ...
Mr. Banks.
Mr. CAMPBELL (Ky.) defended the American
Mr. CAMPBELL (ky.) defended the Free-Sollers. party, and was very severe upon the Free-Sollers.

There was much excitement during the debate;
some of the speakers were applauded, some hiesed.

Another vote was then taken

Another vote was then taken, resulting as follows:
Baiks. 106 Richardson. 75
Fuller. 34 Seathering. 9
Necessary to a choice 113.

# UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. WASHINGTON, Wedneeday, Dec. 19, 1855. No. 14—John Holyrood plaintif, vs. Levi Pamphrer. Justice Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court reversing the judgment of the Cicnit Court of the District of Columbia with crate, and remanding the cause with directions to award a writ of venue factors.

de nero.

No. 22—Jacob Kissell, plaintiff, vs. The Board of Directors and its President, of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument continued by Mr. Grier for de endants, and Mr. Johnson for plaintiff.

COBURN AND DALTON TO BE TRIED FOR MURDER.

Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 19 1855.

The exemination of Messrs. Coburn and Dalton was fini-bed this afternoon, and resulted in the accused being committee for trial on the charge of murder.

As the investigation was merely preliminary to the action of the Grand Jury, no testimony was introduced to the defense.

or the defense. Justice Cushing briefly reviewed the case, and held that the primary cause of young Surmer's illness and that the primary cause of young Surmer's illness and ceath, as shown by the medical featimenty introduced, was from blows and injuries, and that the other testi-mony implicated the prisoners as inflicing them.

THE ASIA AT BOSTON.

Boston, Wednestry, Dec. 19, 1855.

The steamship Asia arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow—dus in New-York about 5 p. m. Our files of English papers contain nothing of importance not embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA. DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICA.

Bostos, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

The royal Mail steamship America sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 110 passengers for Liverpool and 8 for Halifax. Mr. Paran Stevens, of the Revere House, goes out as bearer of dispatches to London. The America takes out \$308,000 in specie. ARRIVAL OF THE JAMES ADGER.

The United States Mail steamship James Adger arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this (Tucsday)

Missionaries Sailed.—In the ship Humboldt, which sailed from Boston on Monday for Honolulu, the following were passengers: Mr. Pluumer of Pottand, the Rev. Mr. Johnson, and Mr. and Mrs. Ladd.

FROM KANSAS.

DEFEAT OF THE MISSOURI INVASION. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune

LEAVENWORTH CITY, K. T., Dec. 4, 1855. The excitement is subsiding. The country is safe! Missouri can't whip the "nigger-thieves" and "Abolitionists" of Lawrence after all Barder-Ruffian courage and Platte County omnips tence are quoted below par. The "Saxons" Lawrence-the descendants of the Gurths-have actually had the audacity to stand their ground before Ivanhoe's descendants, the "Normans" of Missouri. Let The Richmond Examiner look to its theory. If Northersers are of the lineage of Gurth, and Southerners of the house of Ivanhoethis invasion of Kansas is a lamentable proof of the degeneracy of the race who "came in with the Conqueror."

Up to the present hour. (12 o'clock, noon, have received rather gratifying news from Law-rence. It is as late as yesterday (Tuesday) at 10 a m. At that time, two companies of Missourians exclusively, numbering over three hundred men, were encamped at Franklin, five miles below Law A body of one hundred and fifty were at Lecompton, and several hundreds were reported to be stationed at Osawkee.

Free State men are arriving at Lawrence every hour. They are well armed at the "Yaskee Town," well drilled, and commanded by experienced officers. Col. Jas. H. Lane is the leader of the Free State forces, and his career in Mexico is a guaranty that he will make a desperate charge at the Missourians if the slightest provocation is

They were discussing points of law at 10 a. m. yesterday. Col. Lane sent an official message to the Missouri lovaders that after 4 p. m. he would not be responsible for the conduct of his men. It was rumored that the "cowardly Yankees" intend to send a peremptory message to the Missourisns, ordering them to leave Kansas imme-diately or prepare to fight at once. If any col-lision ensues there will be a desperate slaughter of Missourians.

The conduct of the Missourians contrasts most ludicrously with their talk before they lift here. I heard many of them talk about "the Abolitionists," as if we were a gang of cotton field negroes. ists, "as if we were a gang of cotton held begroes, whom it was only recessary to crack a whip at to bring into subjection. They have already found, I suspect, that a man may be a "wooly-head" without having the spirit of a slave

My friend Mr Phillips, your special Kansas correspondent, I am informed has had quite an interesting adventure. He had bought a mule to

ride to Fort biley when the disturbances broke out. On Monday evening he rode over to the camp of the Misseuriaus. He was arrested on camp of the Misseumans. He was arrested of suspicion and his portfolio was examined. As he is a journalist by profession, I need not say that they found no money on his person. Fortunately they obtained to evidence of his connection with THE TRIBUNE, or it might have insured him a lynching, and his lynchers a "realizing evidence" of the deadly properties of Sharp's rifles.

Let me record however, one instance of the courage of the rabble from Missouri. A Free-State man was arrested near Atchison, and suspi-cious papers were said to be found on him. Eighty Missurians, who had come over to execute their laws, were in town at the time. Several of the valiant ruffians proposed to hang him, but others objected to this mode of punishment. "Well," said one fellow, "We'll whip him to death anyhow." The gentleman from whom I received this account, was passing through Atchi son at the time of this occurrence. He left as they were preparing to lynch their victim. Atchi-son is in the County of Atchison and Township of

Gov. Shannon's conduct on this occasion, has added greatly to the indignation created by his officiating at the late (Missouri) "Law and Order" Convention. His proclamation was regarded as an intentional inflammatory appeal to the Missourians of the border counties. A petition to the President praying for his removal has been signed by the wealthiest and most influential citizens of

by the wealtness and Leavenworth.

Five hundred horses were ordered to be shod at

Fort Leavenworth yesterday.

The people of Lawrence have resolved to send a deputation to Washington.

P. S -6 p m - A COMPROMISE MEASURE PROPOSED!-Dr. Davis has just arrived from Lawrence. A rumor prevailed there when he left, that Gov. Shannon was about to send out an orier, commanding the men of Lawrence to deliver up their arms. He asked Dr Robi son what they would do if such a demand should be made. "Well." said the doctor, "I would propose a compromise

If such an unprecedented order is sent by Potato Shannon, as they call the Governor, there can be little coubt that the doctor's compromise measure will be adopted.

HELP WANTED.—A copy of The Lexington

(Mo) Express has been received. It contains a telegraphic dispatch announcing that "The Aboli-"tiorists are threatening the lives of all Pro-Slavery men." It is dated Independence, (Missouri), and opens thus:

We will want as many bales of hemp as you can spare The hemp, I suppose, is to hang us with. I re-

main as ever, a member of a party as yet un [By Telegraph ]

REPORTED TERMINATION OF THE DIFFI-CULTIES IN KANSAS.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

A dispatch from Independence of the 18th instant "The trouble at Lawrence, Kansss, has been settled by the people promising to deliver up offend-ers; obey the laws of the Territory; recognize the Governor, as such, and conduct themselves in the future as law-abiding people. They refuse, however, to deliver their arms. The volunteers from " Miseouri have been disbanded and returned home." Col. Cumping, Superintenient of Indian Affairs, arrived at Council Bluffs yesterday from the Black feet country, where he concluded treaties with several

From The Loxington (Mo.) Express, Dec. 5
We have just seen our townsman, W. H. Russell, who returned home from Kansas this morning, and from whom we learn many things of interest.

An intrenchment has been dug all around the town of Lawrence, and the people are armed with 1,000 Sharo's rifles and six pieces of cauco. They say they will defend the town to the last extremity.

Gov. Shannon has ordered Sheriff Jones to take all the rifles and cannon at Lawrence and bring them to Lecompton.

Lecompton.

Two hundred men crossed the Missouri River s

the rifes and cannon at Lawrence and string then a Lecompton.

Two hundred men crossed the Missouri River at Delaware Landing, before any on Monday morning, and nen were still crossing when Mr. Russell passed.

One company of militia under the command of Ca, to Dunn, was fitted out and forrished with arms, &c., at the town of Leavenworth, by the house of Majora. Russell & Co., and orders were left by Mr. Russell that like facilities should be afforded to all others who might apply for the purpor of assisting the Governor.

By yesterday's mail we received an extra from the tilice of The Larington Express dated the 6th instant, 10 oldeck a. Dr., which contains some additional information to that published in our last dispatches from Weston. The tone and spirit of the Express calculated to do more barn than good. No secosible man doubted for one moment, when the citizens of Lawrence set the laws of the Territory at defiance, but Governor Shannon would be added by the General Government, in any way he would ask, it sustaining and enforcing the laws of the Ferritory; and now that President Pierce has signified his readiness to order out the United States troops, it would be more commendable on the part of the citizens of Missouri not to interfere, but let the proper authorities of the Territory, backed by the United States Government, enforce the laws! One of the writers in the extra alluded to would have the people of Missouri take the power out of the hands of the General Government, to inforce the laws in its own Territories, and take the pewer in its own hands. This is wrong, and is well calculated to engender a bitter feeling in the minds of the reople of the Territory, when it is much better a reighborly and good feeling should prevail.

We copy the following extract from a dispatch from J. L. Sharp of Lafayette County to The Express of fice, and published in the Exera:

"Independent of the troops."

cut. We will drive into camp to morrow night. Two companies from Clay will pass through here to-night, and will go with us to morrow.

"The attack will be made on Thursday or Friday. Our party number about 800, and by to-morrow night we will ramber 1,100. Lafayete has done more than her duty and will come off first best.

"While I write, (in telegranh office.) a dispatch is read from Karsas, saying, 'Fight will come off Carsasy.' It is reported here that some of the Jacks on men have deserted. (about 40.) Lafayete deserved credit, and I feel proud to hail from there. No one knows when the tring will end, or when we will get through. My information is derived from Woodson, Dicks. Dr. Henry, and the telegraph operator, Mr. cough. My information is derived from violation cks. Dr. Henry, and the telegraph operator, Mr.

Gaingher.
"Jackeon has not done her duty, and La Payetts

Gailagher.

"Jackson has not done her duty, and La Fayetts will go it on her own hook, and will make the best show of any county, if they don't fight,) though I think they see the best "pluck."

"Our party have arrested two of the leaders of the rebellion party: a Mr. Pomeroy and another man at Atchison, who had in his presssion papers showing that they intended setting fire to and burning Atchison to mees. They had to send to Weston to get a guard for the town. Things are hot, and we will not leave until they quiet down.

L. J. Sharar."

Such conduct on the part of our citizens right in the face of the diseatch from the President, ordering the troops to the sid of Gov. Shannon, should the exigency of the case require it is altogether wrong. The charge that forty of the citizens of Jackson deserted is what we do not believe. We feel warranted in placing this construction upon the conduct of those charged with deserrior—that is, so soon as they ascertained the United States from would be ordered to the aid of Gov. Shannon, very properly refused to take any further steps in the matter until called upon by the constituted authorities. This, we presume, is the true constituted authorities. This, we presume, is the true state of the case. There are other diseasehes in this extra equally in as had taste as the one we publish but we ceem it unnecessary to publish them, and we are sure no good would result from their publication.

are sure no good would result from their publication.

A NEW-ENGLAND LADY'S DEFENSE OF THE MISSOUR ANS.

The New-Haven Register publishes the following extract from a private letter from a lady, (formerly of New-Haven County.) for the last five years a resident of Western Missourt, las principal of an academy,) to her brother in New-Haven, cated

"Mann, Sainte Co., Nov. 26.

"You sek me to tell you comethin about the Kansas and Missouri troubles. Of course you know is whnt they have originated. There is no cenying that the Missourisms have determined to control the elections, if possible; and I don't know that their messures would be easifable, except upon the principle of self-preservation; and that, you know, is the first law of nature. They certainly had just as good a right to go there and voe as the Abolition party at the Neith had to send their minions by the humarels and thousands! who had no other business there. Had the question been left to be decided by the acitaal astiless of the Territory, Missouri would never have interfered. However, it was not upon the right or wrong of the question that I intended to say anribing, but upon the character of those whom the Northern press had sessiled with all the opprobrious epithete that could be thought of. I know, either personally or by report, a large majority of the mea who have been in these expeditions from La Fayette and Salire Counties, and presume they may be regarded as a tolerably fair sam lee of the busines; and I do assure you that they are the very best portion of society and as good men and true as can be found in any portion of our country—men distinguished for character and in egrity, and every virtue that renders a man a valuable citizen. Many of them are professors of religion and of unblemisted Christian character. Such I know to be a large proper ion of the leaders of these expeditions. These are the men whom the Northern press stigmatizes as "stringfellow's myritidots," 'cutthroats,' 'ruffiaes,' 'rowites,' and the Northern press si, matizes as 'Stringfellow's myrnidors,' 'cutthroats,' 'ruffians,' 'rowdies,' and

That there are some wild, bot headed young fellows among them is likely, and to be expected; but such as I have described to you, so far as my knowl-edge extends, is the character of those who have deter-mined to meet the aggressions of the Aboli ionists, in deferce of what they regard as their rights; and were you here, I think you would bid them 'God-speed.'"

Gov. SHANNON.-The Detroit Free Press, Gen Cars's home organ, after publishing the petition of the people of Kansas to the President for the removal

the people of Karsas to the President for the remyval of Gov. Shannon, Pays:

"Accounts from Karsas are so conflicting and exaggerated that it is difficult to determine the exact truth regarding the concuet of Gov. Shannon. We are satisfied, however, that there is good ground of complaint against him. There seems to be no room to doubt that the late difficulties are largely attributable to inconsiderate haste or willful design on his part. There was no need of cashing for armed volunteers, and for United States troops in the matter of the affray about the land claim near Lawrence. There was no need of issuing an inflammatory proclamation. Even though there might have been the revolt Gov. Scathon professed to suppose, he could not have adopted though there might have been the revolt Gov. Successon professed to suppose, he could not have adopted were policy to quell it. We are painfully oppressed with the impression that the right man is not in the right place at the head of affairs in Kausas."

### HIAWATHA AND KALEWALA.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

Sin: In writing the article which appeared in the co umes of The National Intelligencer of Nov. 26, my only object was to cal the a tention of the literary public to the similarity between the Song of Hiswaths and the Kalewals of the Finns, not to engage in a dis pute; but the strictures of a correspondent, W. D. C., seem to render some further proofs, in support of my

position, necessary. What, then, did I say? That Mr. Longfellow has transferred the entire form, spirit, and many of the mest striking incidents of the old Finnish Epic to the North American Indians without a syllable of acknowledgment, and hence his poom is an imitation, not a

crest'on. Let us consider these points. First, as to the form. The runes have the same character is both poems; the verses, adapted to alternate chanting, are the same; the peculiar meter, with its Oriental repetitions, is the same. No one can doubt it who has read the translated specimen of the Kalewa's prelude. Even W. D. C. admits: "Let any one take the passages from the two poems, cited by T. C P., and he will see

the (only) similarity is in the form." New, every author, and especially every aspirant to the high honors paid to creative genius, is bound to place himself in right relations to the public whom he addresses. If he be a poet and use common or we'l-known measures, no one blames him, because they have become common property; but if the entire form of his epic be derived from a distant, foreign and obscure source, of which the great mass of his readers are increat and likely to remain so, then are they justly entitled to a knowledge of that fact at his hands,

are garrant and litter to be a knowledge of that fact at his hands, in order to render honor where honor is due.

Thus stands the present case. For, if the Kalewals he known and resd by not "a few" of your readers, if it grace the shelves of "Mr. Tickno's superby Spanish "library " if its musical ideas float through the rept brain of Emerson, and if it be familiar to even "a cozen men at Cambridge," why should such a profound allence concerning the glorious old spic reiga be hin England and America, and why should the revitwers of Hiawstha, fore as well as friends, never make the sligh est allusion to it, and yet talk so much about the Heims'ringla, the Edds and the Frithiof's Sout'—all of which have no bearing whatever upon the matter, since they are quite dissimilar in form and conshout the Heims ringlis, the Polis and the Heims ringlis, the Polis and the Heims ringlis, the Polis and the Markers upon the matter, since they are quite dissimilar in form and contents; for the Kalewas is reither Scandinavian nor Teutonic in its spirit and origin, but purely Oriental. The simple facts, that some critics have fairly run wild in their senseless parodies and burlesques upon "the strange meter," that others have regarded it as "a changerous experiment," and that others again have c'aimed it as a new and illustrious tropay of the poet's inventive saill, clearly prove that this is the first appearance of these "tripping trochees" in the English tonger at least on this side of the water.

Next, as to the striking inci ents. I have already given one "under cover of the German," not to nide the truth, as "W. D. C." rather ungently insimales, but in order to show that I have preserved the same meter. Instead of the "has'y translation" read the following, which is certainly more faithful:

Which is Certainly and Departure of Walsondines.
Forth the and Walsondines Moved amid the sails' load ratio.
On the best well bound with copper,
On the metal-graded water.
To the higher strate of maintained,
To the lawer verye of humans. Lineared with his boat there hanging With his resuel standing sonder; Yet he left the burp behind him, Yet he left the burp behind him, To the joy of all the prople.
Fairest song to Sasmi's children.

On the shore stood Hisw-tha. Yarned and waved his hand at parting; On the clear and luminous water Launched his birch asnoe for salling; Pailed into the fiery canset, Pailed into the purple vapors. Pailed into the dask of evening

DEPARTURE OF HIAWATHA.

And the people from the margin
We stohed by a floating, rising, whing,
Till the birth came seemed lifted
High into that see of splender,
Till it such into the vapors
Like the new mon, slowly slowly,
Sinting in the surple distance.

If this beautiful conception be indeed Indian, and
not Fire ish, why do we find no trace of it in the Notes
to Hiswaths I. The searching of a reviewer in the last
number of Putnam's Magazine has, it seems to us,
divined the truth. He says: "Whether the Indian
"brain be really responsible for them all the legends
"we have our double. The legends of 'Wasonah'
"and 'Hiswatha's Sailing' seem too finely and tanct"fully touched to be of Indian origin. We think we
"see traces of the 'supreme Caucasian min' 'Mr.

"fally touched to be of Indian origin. We think "of "see traces of the "supreme Caucasian mint" [Mr. Longfellow 2] "in such personifications as these:

"Give me of sorr lack, O Birch Tree!
Of your sellow bork O Birch Tree!
Growing by the reshing rive.
Tail and stately in the valley!
I a light cance will build me,
Built a swirt Chamana for "fing" And the tree with all its branches Bustled in the breeze of morning. Saying with a sigh of patiences: "Take my clock, O His wathat"

"Take my clock, O His wathat"

"Give me of your bunghs O Cedar!
Of your strong and pliest areaches.
My cance to make more steely.
Make m re strong and firm beneath me."
Through the summit of the cedar.
Went a sound a cre of herror.
Went a nourmer of resis ance;
But it whispered, bending downward,
Take my bought O tities wha!"
Down be assed the bought of codar,
Shaped them straightwar to a tramework,
Lies two bows he formed and shaped them,
Lies two bows he formed and shaped them,
Lies two boaded b we trained.
"Give me of your roots, O Lambarck!"
Of your fibruar roots, O Lambarck!
Of your fibruar roots, O Lambarck!
Shaped the farch with all its fibers.
Shaped the farch with all its fibers.
Shaped the forblead withit takeds,
Said with one long sigh of crrow.
"Take thim air, O Him Tree!

Give me of your balm. O Fir-Tree! Of your bases and your resin. So to close the s and together. That the water may not enter. That the river may not wet ma! And the first new ball and somber, Sobod through all its robes of diskness, Ratified like a shore with probles, Answered walling asswered weeping, Take my balm, O Hiswatha!"

Subbed through an its rebes of discases,
Rateled like a shore with peobles,
Answered walling asswered weeping,
"Take my balm, O Hiswaths!"
"Fancies I ke these we cannot think came from our brethren who peint their falcs in hits and bistre."
Compare with this pointer the builting of the boat frem the XVI h Rome of the Kalowana, keeping in mind that it labors under the disadvantage of being a translation from a translation:

White others that you are the Toding of the hoat translation from a translation:

White others that you are the Toding of the nebulation of the fall of the Toding of the nebulation of the fall of the Toding of the nebulation of the forest covered island;
On the mate enskrouder headand,
On the forest covered island;
Wood was needed by the builder,
Bear's to ferm the bit were needed.
Who shall put the timber for him!
Who shall get the roll of a kwasod for the boat of Wardonoluen,
For the framework of his vessel!
Pellew sites it is Sampes,
He must hant the trees for timber,
He must hant the trees for timber,
He must get the solid sake wood,
For the boat of Wardonoluen,
For the framework of his vessel.
Off upon the road he traves,
Travels catward to a mountain,
To a second, to a third one,
With a gold-axe on his shoulder,
It the ax a helve of copper,
The meeta tremb log sepen,
Three times bigher than a man's.
He would sake the trembing aspen,
Three times bigher than a man's.
He would sake the trembing aspen,
Three times bigher than a man's.
What wende's thou O Man, have from me'.
Then did Sampes Pelecwinen
Answer the lequity, saying.
"This I wish to have O Aspen!
This I see k and this I ask for:
Hut a bast for Wainomonee.
Timber for the nigric weed!

There wishes the present Summer
In my heart the word has banches:
"It will sink, the boat will founder
If you frame it of my substance.
All my trunk is porture viewed.
There he chanced to mose a firstree
Six times higher than a man

For the vessel of the singer?"

Heaty answer gray the Fire Tree.
And her voice it usated londly,
"Of my body canat than sever
Build a bort, a six ribbed vessel,
I am but a facility firstee;
Thice within the present Sammer,
In my top here hatched a saven,
On my boshin a crow has broaded."

Going northward he met an oak tree, to which he

Going northward he mot an oak tree, to the put the same question.

Prodestly the Oak-Tree enswered,
Gwe these very words in answer;
"I have word shought is spare you.
Without faut and free of worm-hole,
For the hemwerk of a versel.

Through me rays of studight shimmere,
In my fofty crown the moon share,
In my branches as led the cuckoo,
In my too the small birds resid."

Then & Sampes Pederwoinen

From fits shoulder that the the hatchet. From his shou der take the hatchet. From his abouter take the hatchet.
To the tree he hid the hatchet.
Equal strokes he cen't the oak-troe;
Soon the forest glast tottered.
Down the stately oak tree it undered.
First he hewed the topmost branches.
Then he cove the trunk, and fashiozed
Boarts, 't we a hard to tell the number,
For the wesel of the singer,
For the wesel of the singer,

Other parts of the Kalewala bear just as strong a resemblance to passages in the Song of Hiawatha. Are they of it dependent origin? The form and meter are certainly not Indian, but the proper and natural garment of the Finnish Epic. They were evidently transferred, and with them, we believe, some of the legends. And aithough ample acknowledgment has been made to Mr. Schoolerst for bis material, not a word is said of Kalewala or the Finns. Why this silence? We regret, as incerely as any one can, that Mr. Longfellow, whose wonderful poem we truly appreciate and admire, rhould have suffered the world, when a word would have prevented it, to attribute to his creative genius that which he has only imitated. T. C. P. Pennsylvania, Dec. 5, 1856.

· Birde of evil omen.

THE TRAGEDY IN BOSTON. The tragical conclusion of the thrashing affair in

Ber en, involving the death of Mr. William Sumner, has been already recorded in our columns. On Tuesday, Police Justice Cushing he d a preliminary examiration, which concluded on Wednesday by the committel of Coburn and Daiton on charge of marder. From the testimony given on Tuesday we select the following:
E. G. Richardton, called—I was in Shawmut-av. on

E. G. Richardton, called—I was in Shawmut-av. on the 17th November, and saw a collection of people about the house; I asked what the trouble was, and they said semebody was crying marder; I went to the door and rang the bell, but nobody answered it. I went to the station-house, got assistance, and went back to the house; rang the bell, and Coburn and Dalton came to the coor; I asked them what the trouble was, and Mr. Coburn said that they had given Mr. Porter and Mr. Somner a d—d good thrashing for taking improper liberties with their wives; they said that they whipped Mr. Porter in the forenoun, and Mr. Sumner in the afternoon; the parties were in the lower room of the house; Mr. Coburn said that he got Porter to the house by sending him a letter; when I first went into the house, Coburn said to me that "he had "understood that Sumner and Porter had taken improper liberties with their wives, and he had given "Sumner a d—d good thrashing:" I went into the house about twenty minutes after I saw the parties enter; I also saw a third party in the house when I went there; this party was a man whom I did not know, but could identify if I saw him again; Coburn said that he fell in with Sumner in West st. and gave him an invitation to visit the house; Mr. Dalton did not say much of anything to me; the statements were made in answer to interrogatories.

Wm. Herry Nutier, called—I was on Shawmut av-

tation to visit the house; Mr. Dalton did not say much of anything to me; the statements were made in answer to interrogatories.

With Herry Nutter, called—I was on Shawmit avenue on the 17th of November; I know Mr. Coburn's house; it is No. 54; about 5 o'clock in the attention I beard outcries from the bouse; I heard the cry of "Mu der" about a dozen time; the cry came from a person apparently in distress; I heard no conversation; at the time that I beard the cry I was in front of the house, and asked the to break in the door; I went to the house with two or three others, and tried to break in the door; I went to the house and asked the to break in the door; I went to the house with two or three others, and tried to break in the door; I then heard a souffle inside, and heard somebody say "O hoort;" I could not get into the house, and called for the Polics. Officer Eichardson came and rang the bell, but no answer came and he went officers; the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to come from a female; also the cry of "murder" appeared to be forced up and the person who made it appeared to be forced up and the person who made it appeared to be forced up and the person who made it appeared to be forced up and the person who made it appeared

went to the rear of the bouse to see if these was any means of getting into it, and said that there was none; there was a crowd of fifty or sixty persons about the bouse at the time; two other persons attempted to get into the house; I dd not so inside of the house at all; I was not acquainted with the prisoners; I say Mr. Porter in Sha wout avenue just before 12 o'clock on the armed day.

the sum day

"M. Flire's colleg.—Hive in Woburn: keev the
prisenes, Mr. Coburn is any consist have not known
M. Daloon a great with any consist have not known
M. Daloon a great with a sum of the sum of the house. Standard that
howe, Standard to know bline and standard the
howe, Standard to know bline and standard the
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I left the room: I have given all the conversation that took place: I did not see any stack upon Mr. Sumner; I eid not see any body strike him; I was so excited I could not tell what I heard; the trouble between the parties caused my excitement; Mrs. Coburn
was very much affected at the time, and I was with
her trying to quict her; when I went into the
room the second time all the parties were in
there; I tibink that Summer remained in the room
about fitteen noincive; the gentlemen were in a front
chamber in the third story; I went note the back
chamber when I went sort; when I returned to the
front room Mrs. Coburn was crying; while I was in
the back chamber I did not hear any noise in the freed
one; when I went back to the front room Mr. Coburn
asked Mr. Summer to step out; I was in the room
Mr. Summer to step out; I was in the room
Mr. Summer passed out; I did not see him go out, but
I know he went out because he was not there; Coburn and Datton disappeared from the room with Mr.
Summer; I did not see where they went to; I was comforting Mrs. Coburn when they left the room; Mrs.
Coburn's ilinese appeared like a fit; I backed ber head;
her excitement was caused by her fears that Coburn and
Daiton were going to whip somebody; and heard
them say in the morning that they were going to whip
somebody; cid not hear them say, while Summer was
present, that they were going to bea' him; he was not
whipped in the front chamber. I do not know when he
was whipped; I cantot tell how long I remained in
the room: no one went with me into the back chamber.

Wm. Chacbourn, called—Am a police officer, and
belong to Station No. 5; my attention was called to
the house of Mr. Coburn on the evening of the 17th
November, about 5 o'clock; hav a crowd around the
house; Mr. Coburn teld me that a man had taken impreper liberties with his wife and Mr. Doban, and
they find given bim a d—d thrashing; I went to the
house of mr. Coburn on the evening of the 17th
November, about 5 o'clock; have a crowd a room
in reference to Mr. per; I old not see anybody strike him; I was so ex-

Budson Biver Market Beats.

Barge Susquehanat. M. M. Finch, master, from Newburgh, arrived at a harf foot of Warren-st. Dec. 19, reports the following articles by the trips, vis: 62 Beaves. 4 Milk Cows. 7 Veal. Calves 58 Sheep and Lambs. 64 Swine, 4 Horses, 14 carcasses Veal. 39 64. Mutton 515 do. Fork, 500 tube Butter averaging 50 mb, 250 fields a do. averaging 100 mb, 50 bules Hay, 55 do. Straw, 10 rolls Leather. In 200 fights do:

10 rolls Leather.

Earge Newtorigh, S. Jansen, master, from Newburgh,
Barge Newtorigh, S. Jansen, master, Dec. 18, reports the
arrived at wharf foot of Warma street, Dec. 18, reports the
arrived at wharf foot of Warma street, Dec. 18, reports the
arrived at wharf foot of Warma street, Dec. 18, reports the
following atticles by the trip, vis: 9 Beeves, 6 Mith Cours,
50 New Called Called